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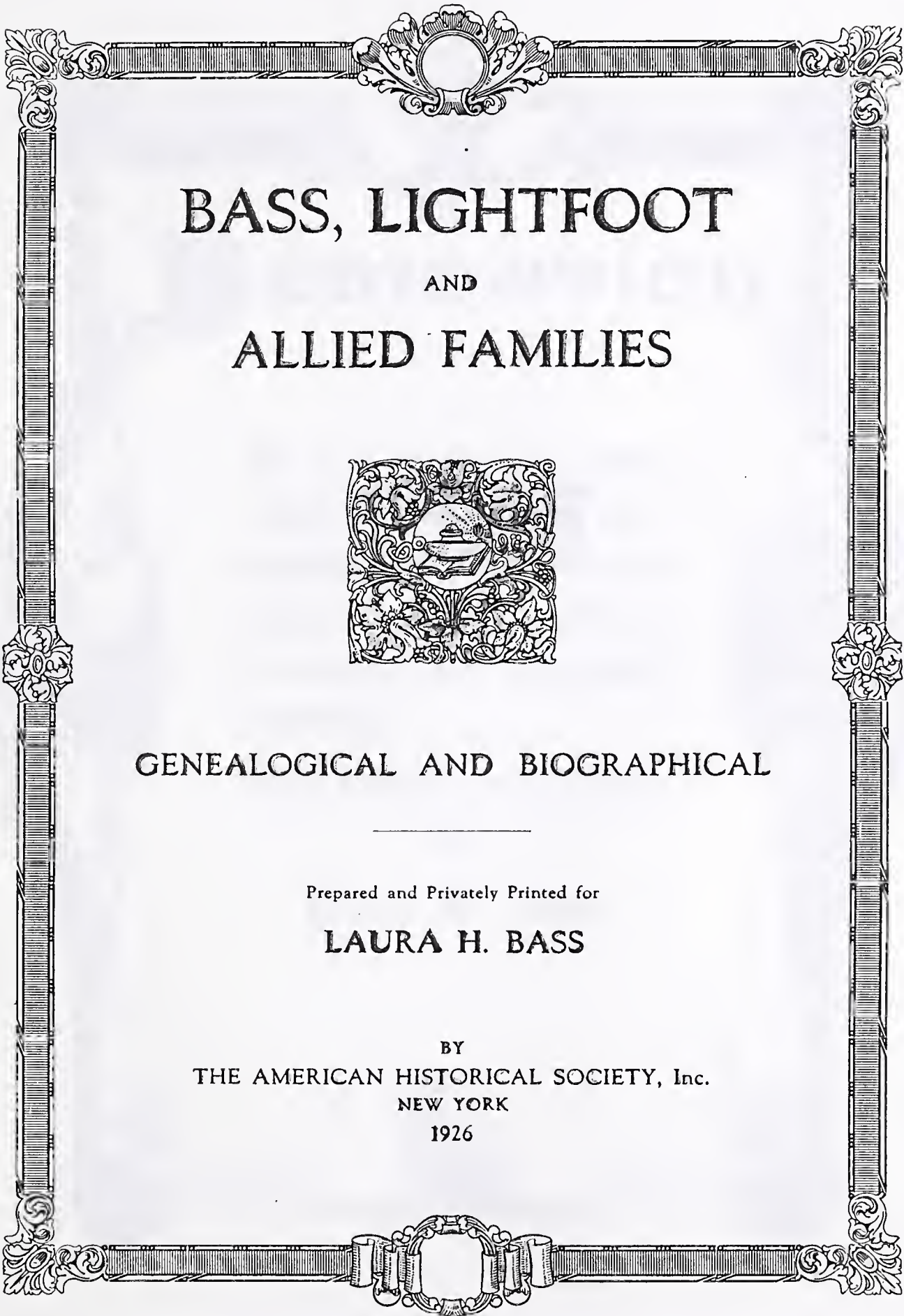


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Bass, Lightfoot and allied  
families





BASS, LIGHTFOOT

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES



GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

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Prepared and Privately Printed for

LAURA H. BASS

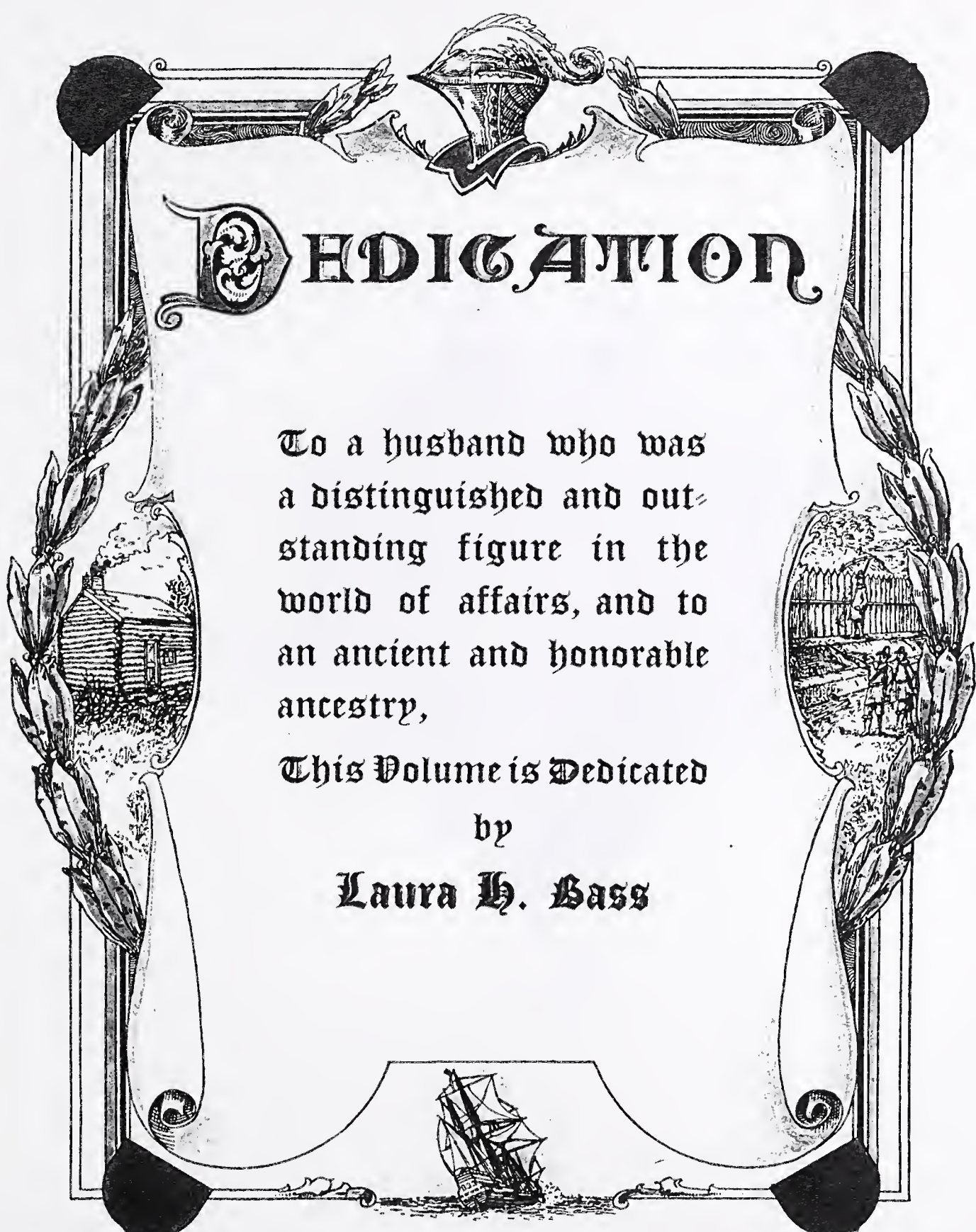
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# DEDICATION

To a husband who was  
a distinguished and out-  
standing figure in the  
world of affairs, and to  
an ancient and honorable  
ancestry,

This Volume is Dedicated  
by

Laura H. Bass





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Bass

### BASS ARMS

*Arms*—Sable, a bordure argent.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet two wings proper.



## Bass



THE name Bass is undoubtedly of French origin, and probably the first members of the English family came over with the Norman conquerors. Many Italian names have the word Bass for their stem, as Bassano, a famous painter, or Bassi, the name of one of the most learned ladies found in history. The name is derived from the nick-name meaning "of low stature" corresponding to the French "Le Bas." One finds mention of this name in English chronicles from the twelfth century.

The family of interest settled in Virginia and in Carolina at an early date, and we also find members of this family in New England. The first of the name in America was Samuel Bass, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630; he had a son, John Bass, who married Ruth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, a fact which gives the members of that branch of the family eligibility for membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants.



## I

JORDAN BASS came from Virginia to Christian County, Kentucky, in 1805, and there died in 1853, aged eighty-nine. He married and had a son, *Sion*, of whom further.

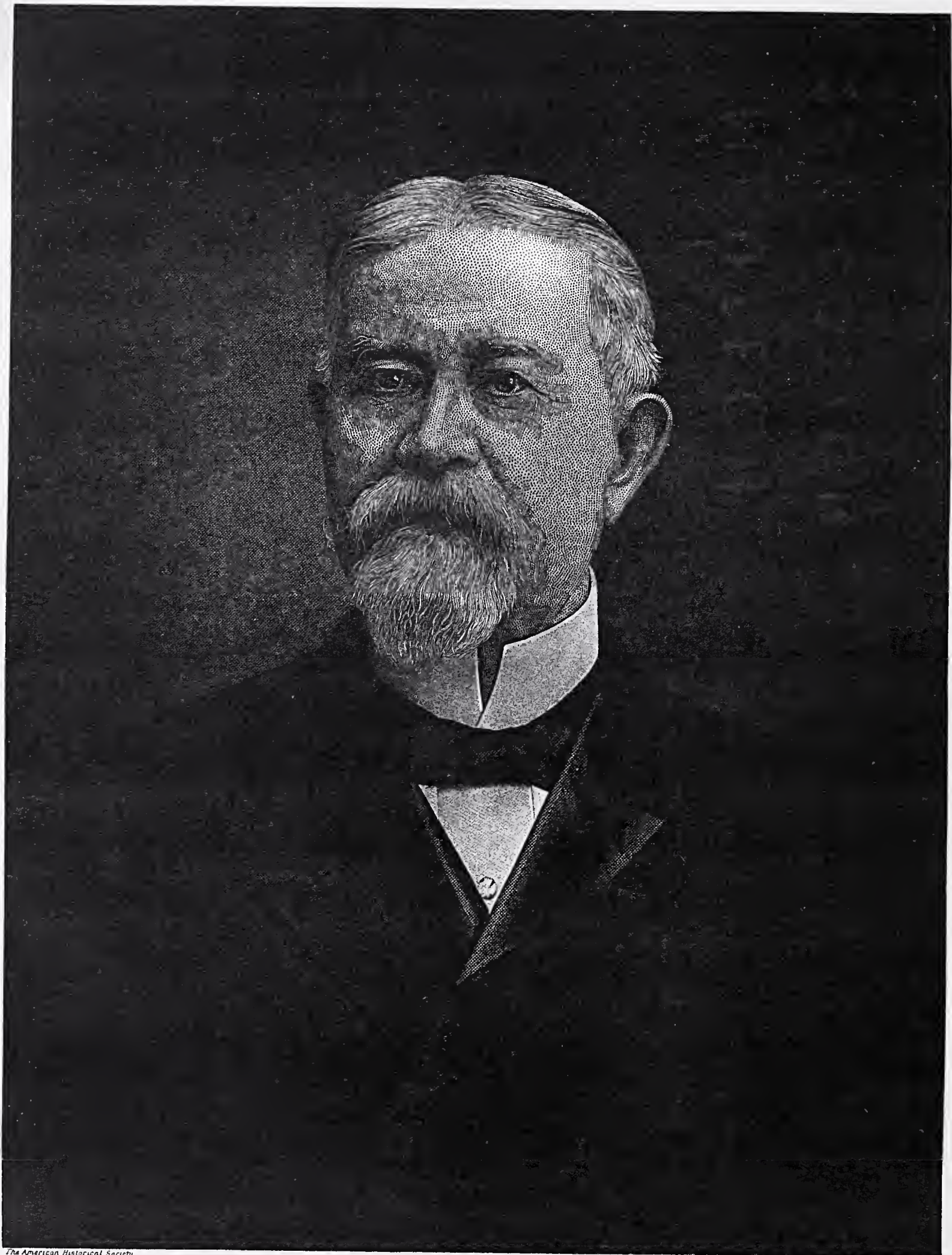
## II

SION BASS, son of Jordan Bass, was born in Virginia, in 1802, and went to Kentucky, in 1805, where he rose to prominence in commercial affairs and was the owner of large areas of farm land. He married Jane Dodd, who was born in Charleston, South Carolina, June 19, 1802, a daughter of John Dodd, who was a pioneer settler of Kentucky. She died August 7, 1888, in Fort Wayne. Sion and Jane (Dodd) Bass were the parents of six children, four of whom attained mature years, among them being:

1. Sion S., born in Kentucky, in January, 1827; came to Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1848, the first member of this family to come there. His name is commemorated in Colonel Sion S. Bass Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was killed at the head of his regiment (Thirtieth Indiana) while leading a charge at the battle Shiloh. He was a member of the firm of Jones, Bass & Company, which was succeeded by the Fort Wayne Machine Works.
2. *John H.*, of whom further.







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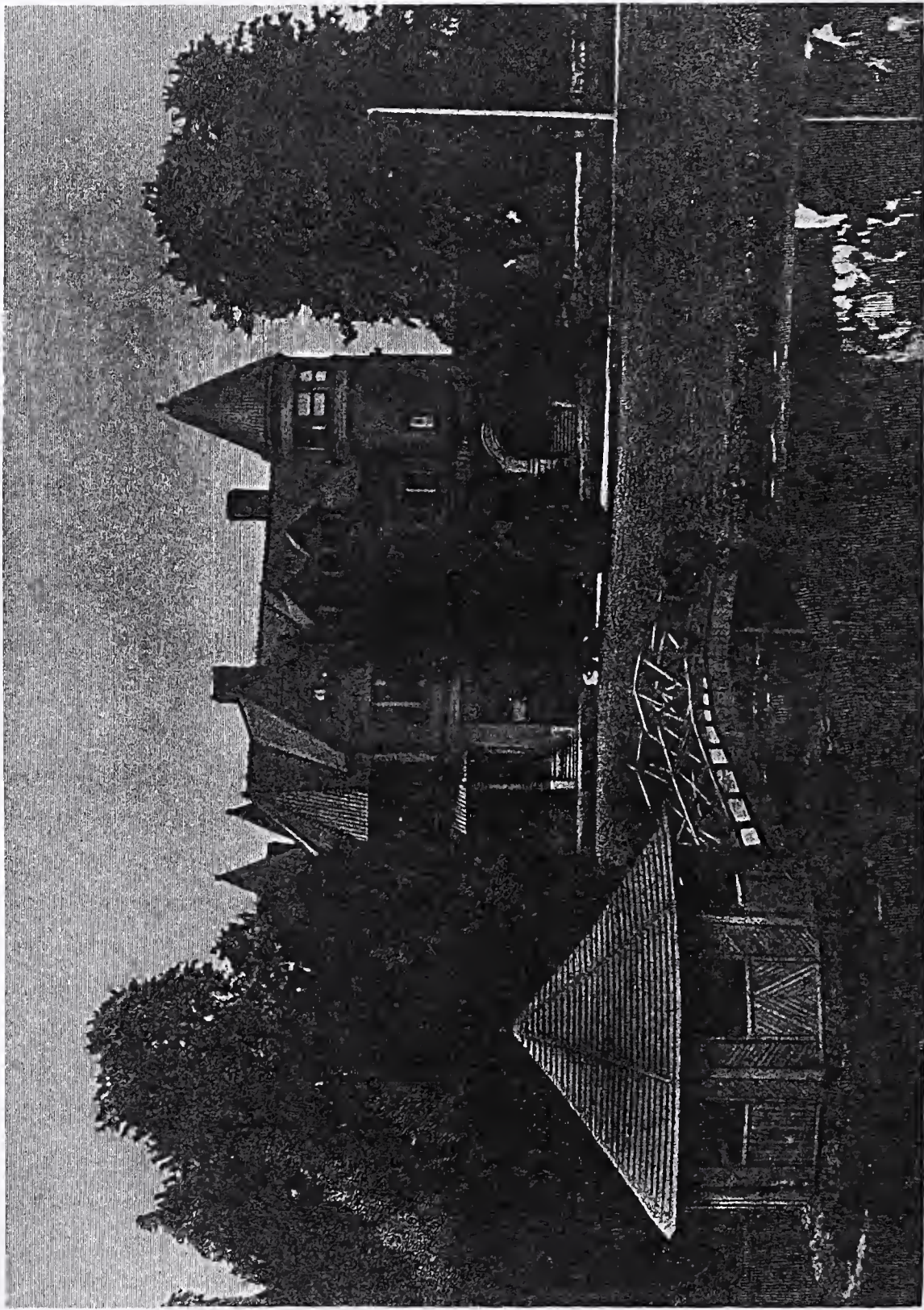
*W. B. Barry*



*Mrs John H. Bass*







**BROOKSIDE**  
RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. BASS

## III

JOHN H. BASS, son of Sion and Jane (Dodd) Bass, was born in Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, November 9, 1835, and died at his country residence "Brookside," near Fort Wayne, December 17, 1922, just past his eighty-seventh birthday. He attended the Kentucky schools and studied under a private tutor, but at the age of sixteen, in 1851, he joined his elder brother, Sion S. Bass, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there began the wonderful business career which only ended with his retirement at the age of eighty-two, sixty-five years later. For a time he engaged as a bookkeeper with the firm of Samuel and William S. Edsall, contractors, then entered the employ of his brother's firm, Jones, Bass & Company, serving from 1854 to 1857 as bookkeeper, the firm dissolving in 1857. These years of actual bookkeeping experience, coupled with courses of study accomplished at night, had perfected the young man as an accountant. In 1857 he went West and invested in Iowa farm lands where he spent two years to such good purpose that the \$3,700 he originally invested returned him such profit that when he returned to Fort Wayne, in 1859, he brought with him \$15,000 in cash and deeds to real estate worth \$50,000.







*General view of barns on Bass estate*

With this capital he formed an association with Edward L. Force and founded the firm of Bass & Force, the first year's output of their plant aggregating \$20,000. From 1860 to 1863 the business was owned and conducted by John H. Bass and Judge Samuel Hanna. In 1863 Judge Hanna transferred his interest to his son, Horace Hanna, who died in 1869. At that time Mr. Bass bought the Hanna interest and became the sole owner of the business which was known as the Fort Wayne Machine Works.

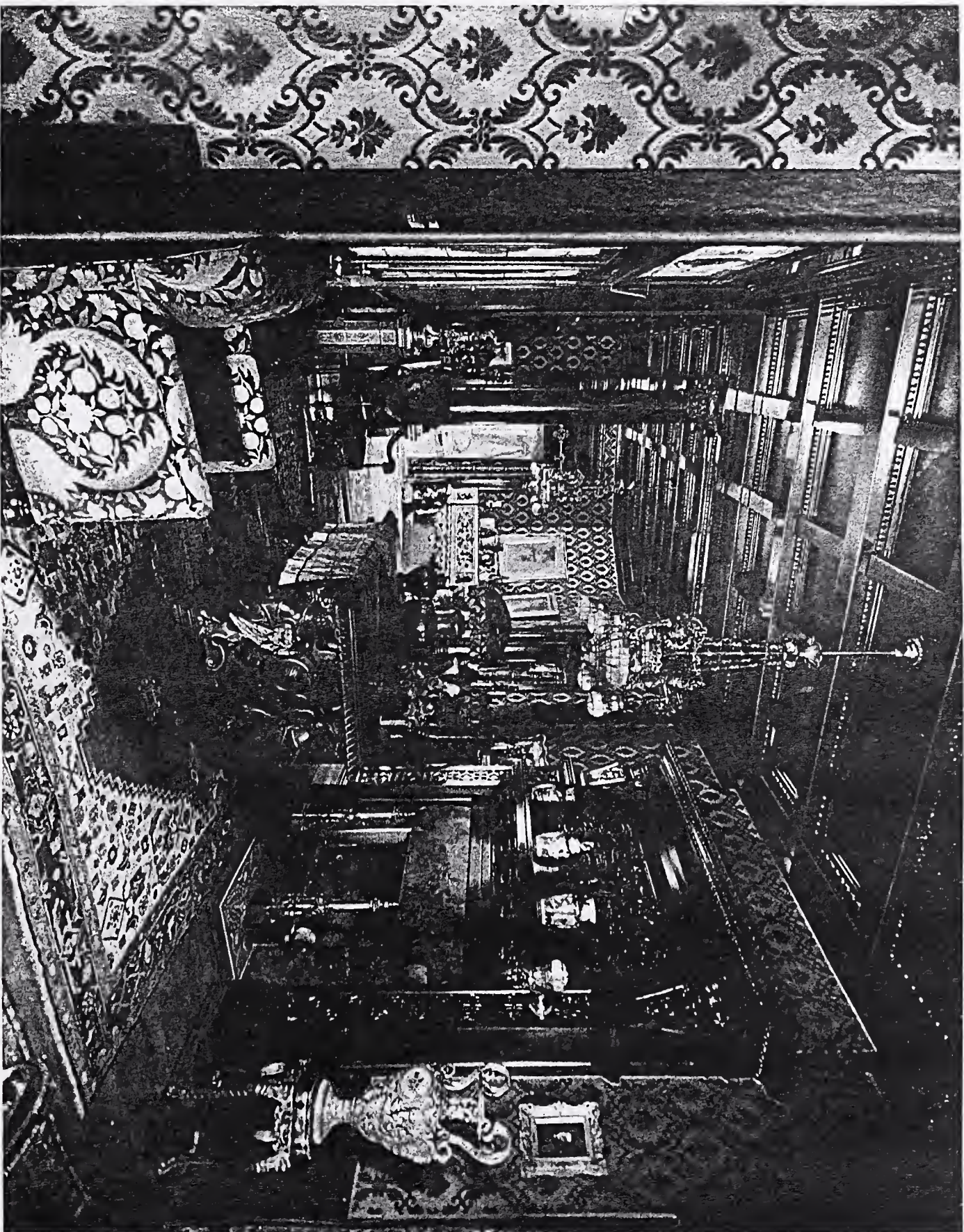
In 1898 he incorporated as the Bass Foundry and Machine Works with a capital of \$1,500,000, which was later increased to \$2,000,000. The corporation owns and operates a branch plant at Rock Run, Alabama, which mines and smelts a large part of the ore used in the products of the Fort Wayne plant. The fine grade of pig iron which is made into car wheels comes largely from the affiliated Alabama concern. From time to time larger and better buildings have been added to the Fort Wayne plant. An average of 2,500 men are employed at the plant, with an annual pay roll of over \$1,500,000.







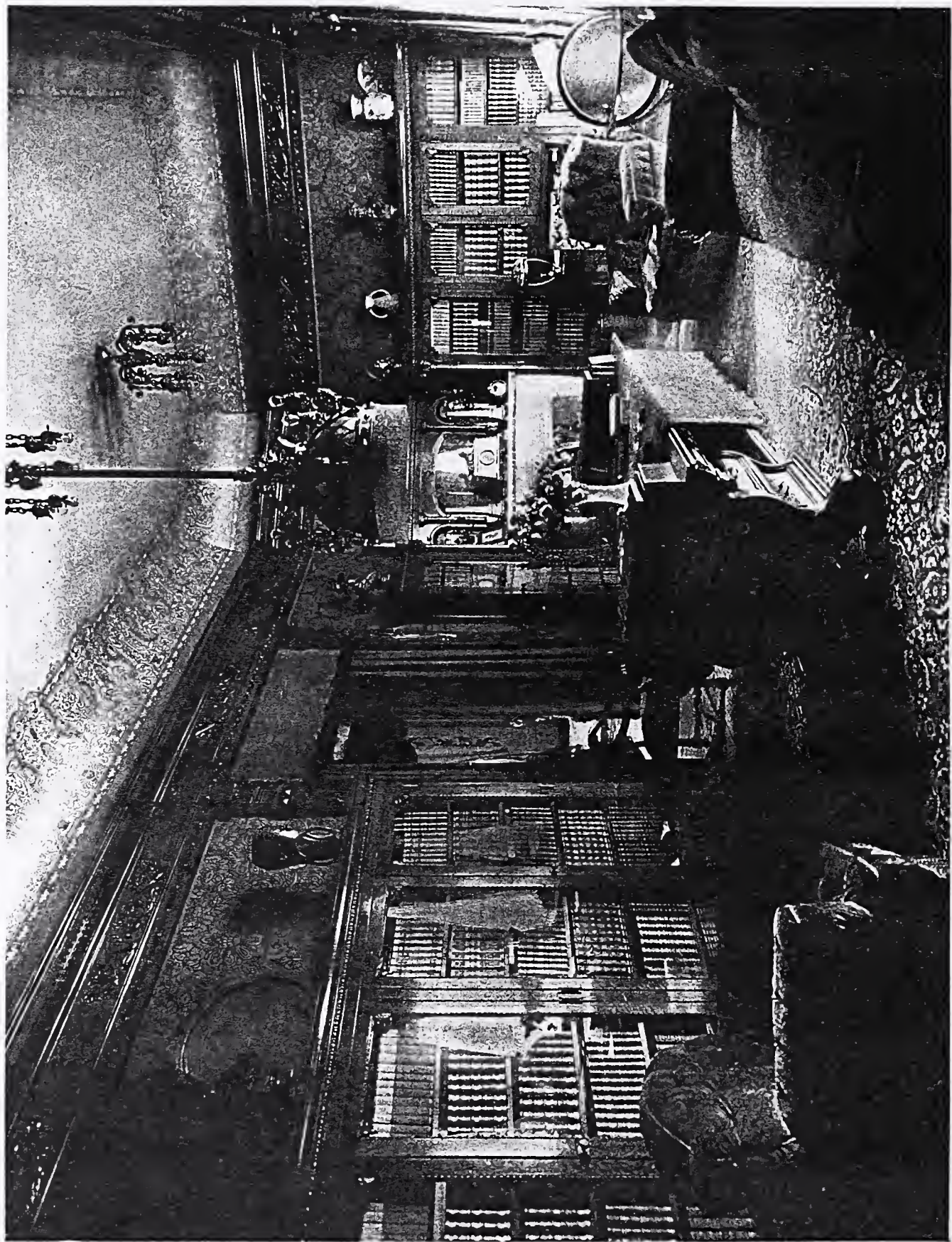
*Conservatory*



*Reception Hall*





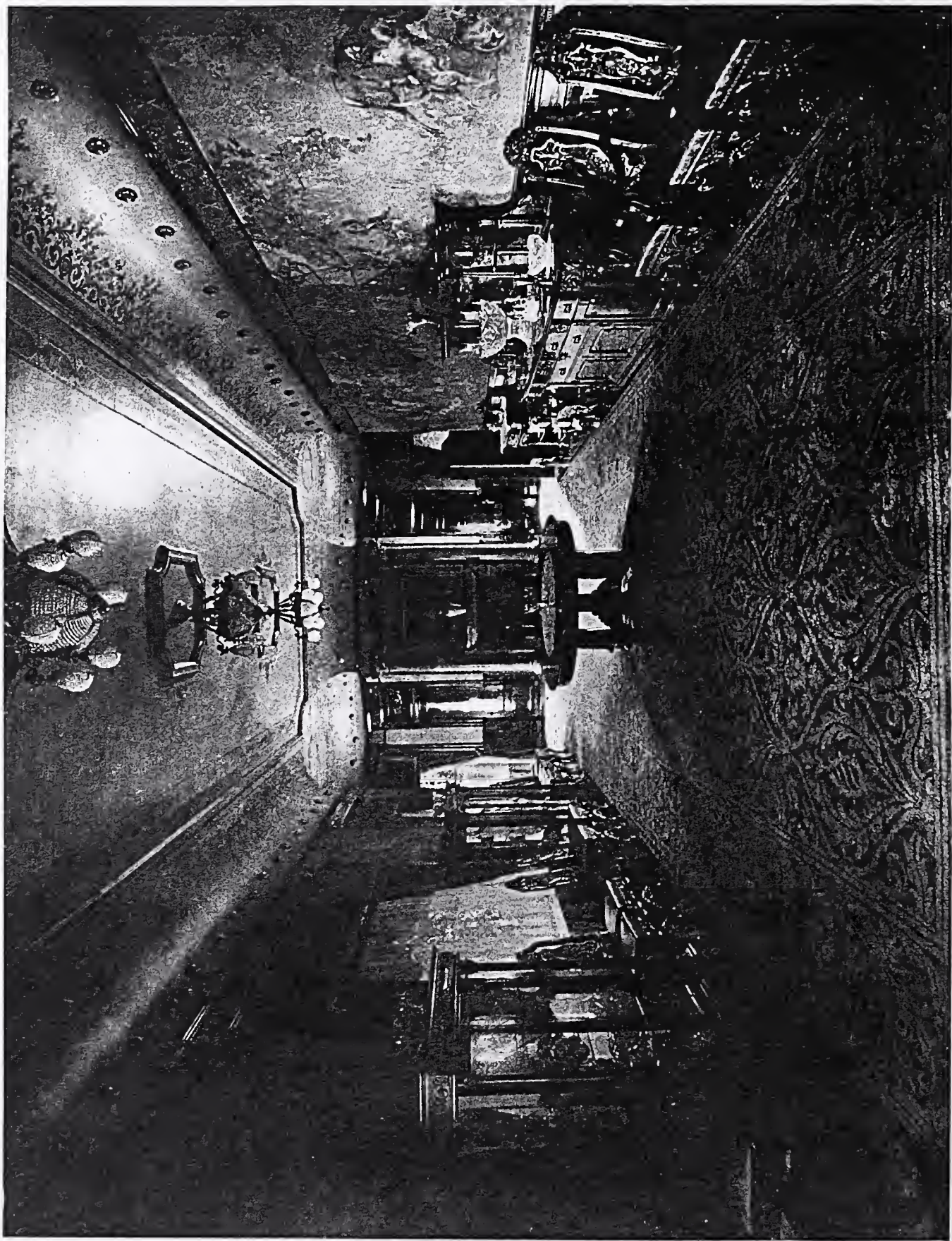


*Library*

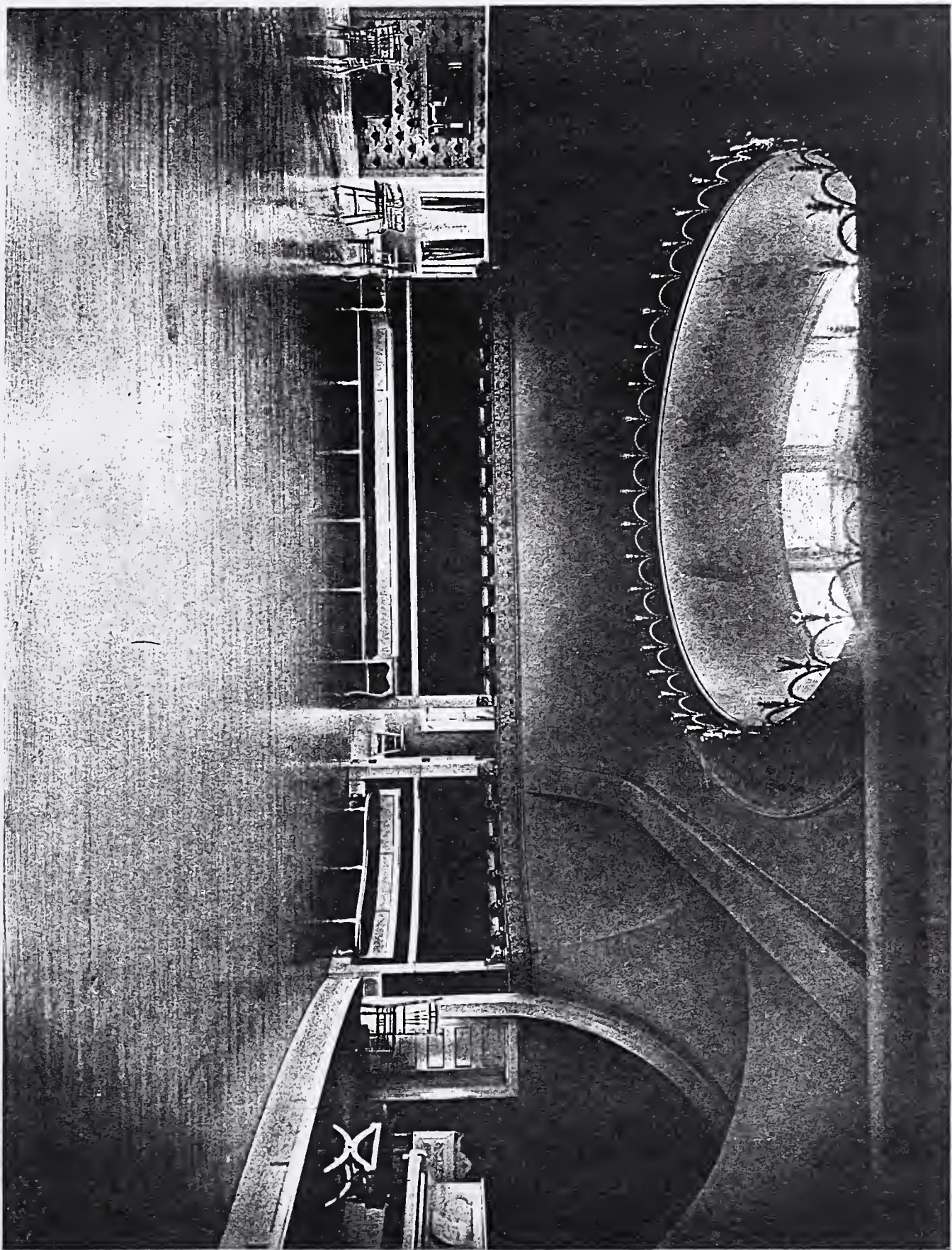
The tonnage of manufactured material shipped from the two plants aggregates 300,000 tons annually. The chief products of the Fort Wayne plant are car wheels, axles, iron and steel forgings, Corliss engines, boiler complete power plants and gray iron castings. The product of the Rock Run plant is high grade furnace pig iron. The Fort Wayne plant covers an area of twenty acres. Twenty-five thousand acres of land are included in the Rock Run mining district owned by the company. Raw material from which the Fort Wayne plant produces its finished products is shipped to the city by the train load. The many departments of the business are operated like "clockwork" and the products of the Bass establishments have made a reputation for themselves and Fort Wayne all over America.







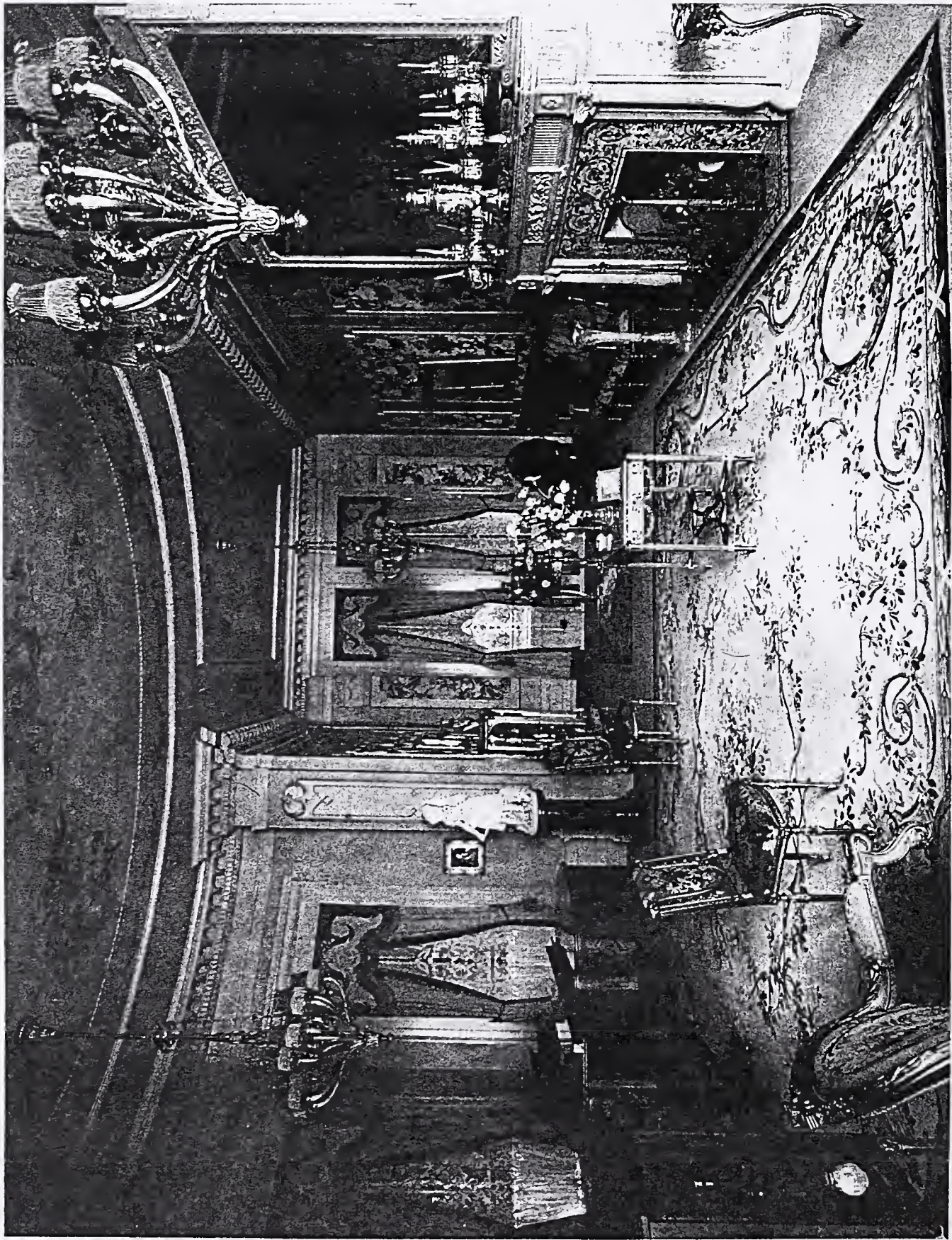
*Dining Room*



*Ball Room*







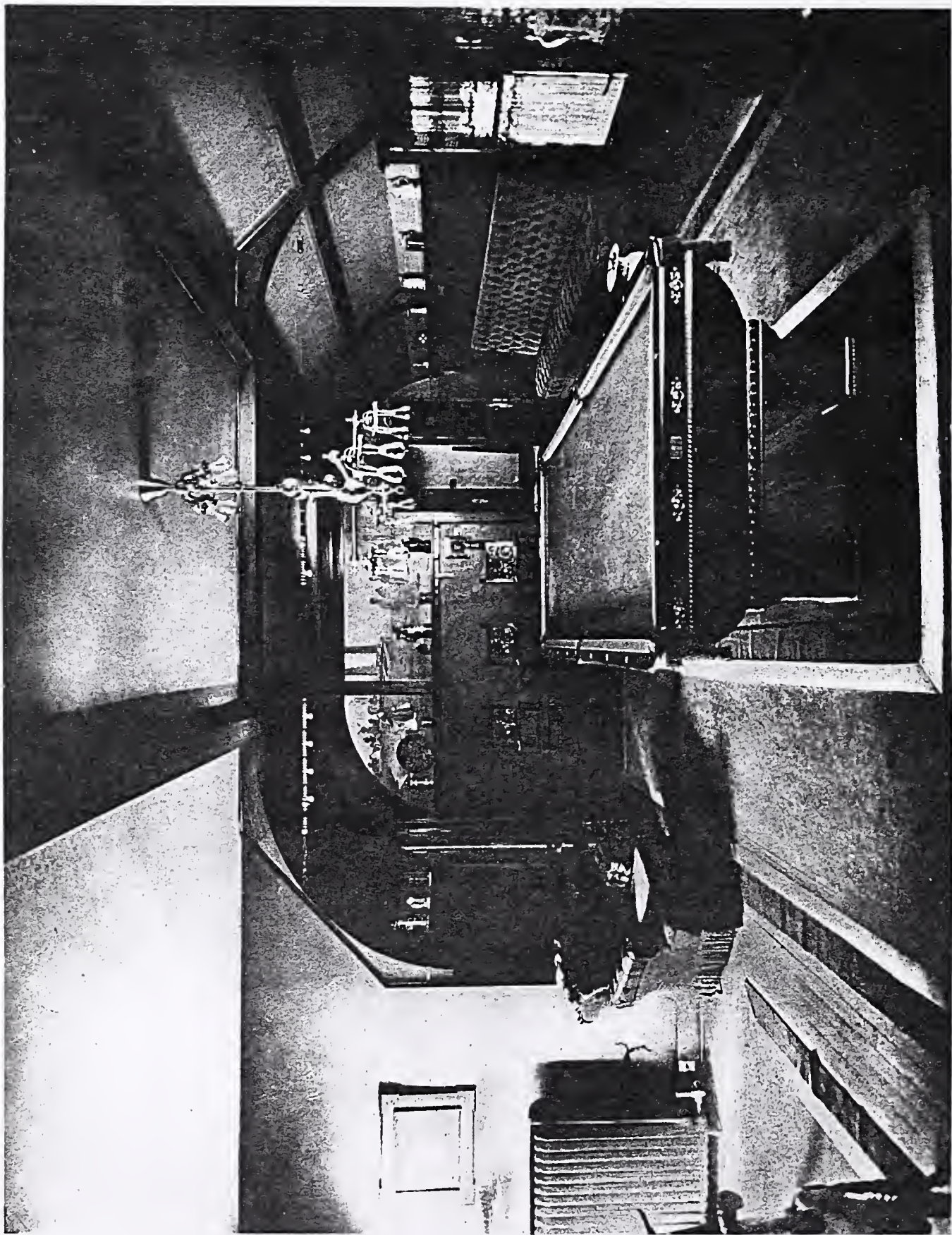
*Louis 16th Drawing Room*

After Mr. Bass established the Fort Wayne plant on a prosperous basis, he gave a portion of his attention to other lines of industry. In 1869 he founded the St. Louis Car Wheel Company at St. Louis, Missouri, in which he held the controlling interest and served as its president until he disposed of his interest in the company. In 1873, Mr. Bass, despite the conditions which characterized the panic of the period, established an extensive iron works in the city of Chicago, a venture which suggested the qualities in the character of Mr. Bass, which enabled him to view the future and its possibilities with a keener understanding than that which is vouchsafed to most men of large affairs.

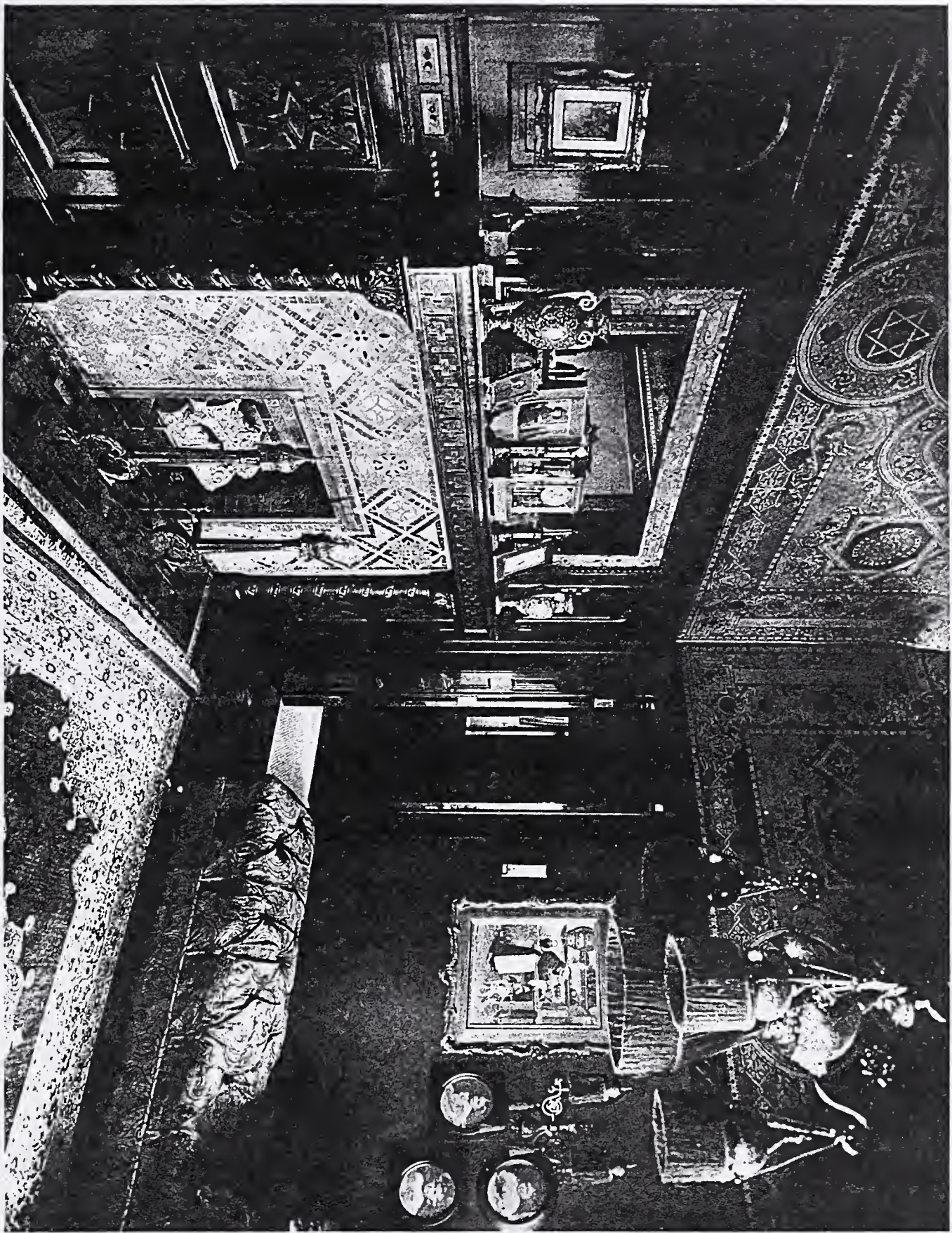
Without that degree of daring which characterizes the speculator, but with a marked foresight and sagacity coupled with good judgment, he recognized the possibilities of the city of Chicago, and invested heavily just as the city was beginning to recover from the effects of the destructive fire of two years before. The Chicago venture, like that in St. Louis, proved to be a large paying investment. In addition to the Alabama mining properties and those already described, Mr. Bass was heavily interested in a large foundry at Lenoir, Tennessee, which is also supplied with raw material from the Alabama mines.







*Billiard Room*



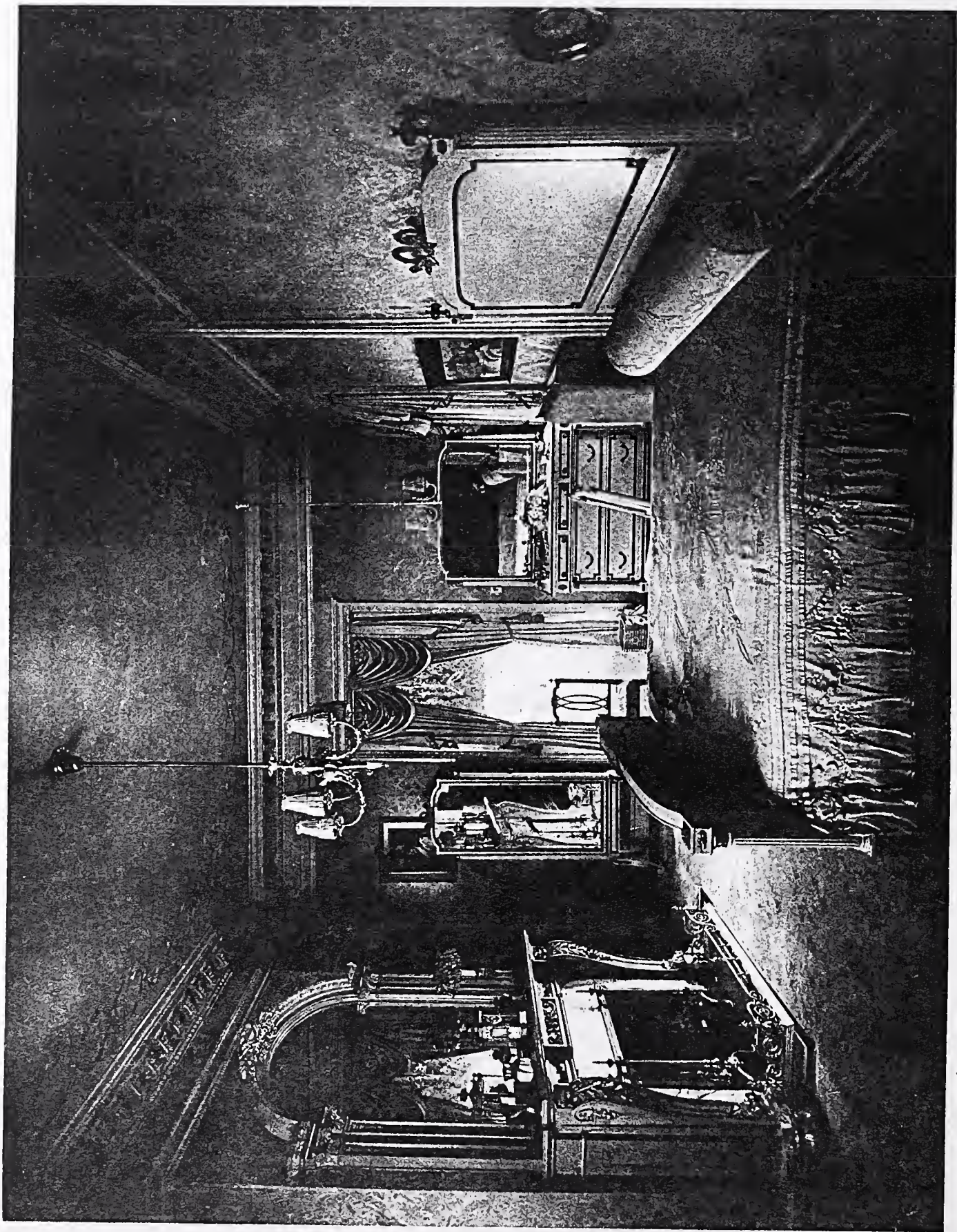
*John H. Davis' Den*



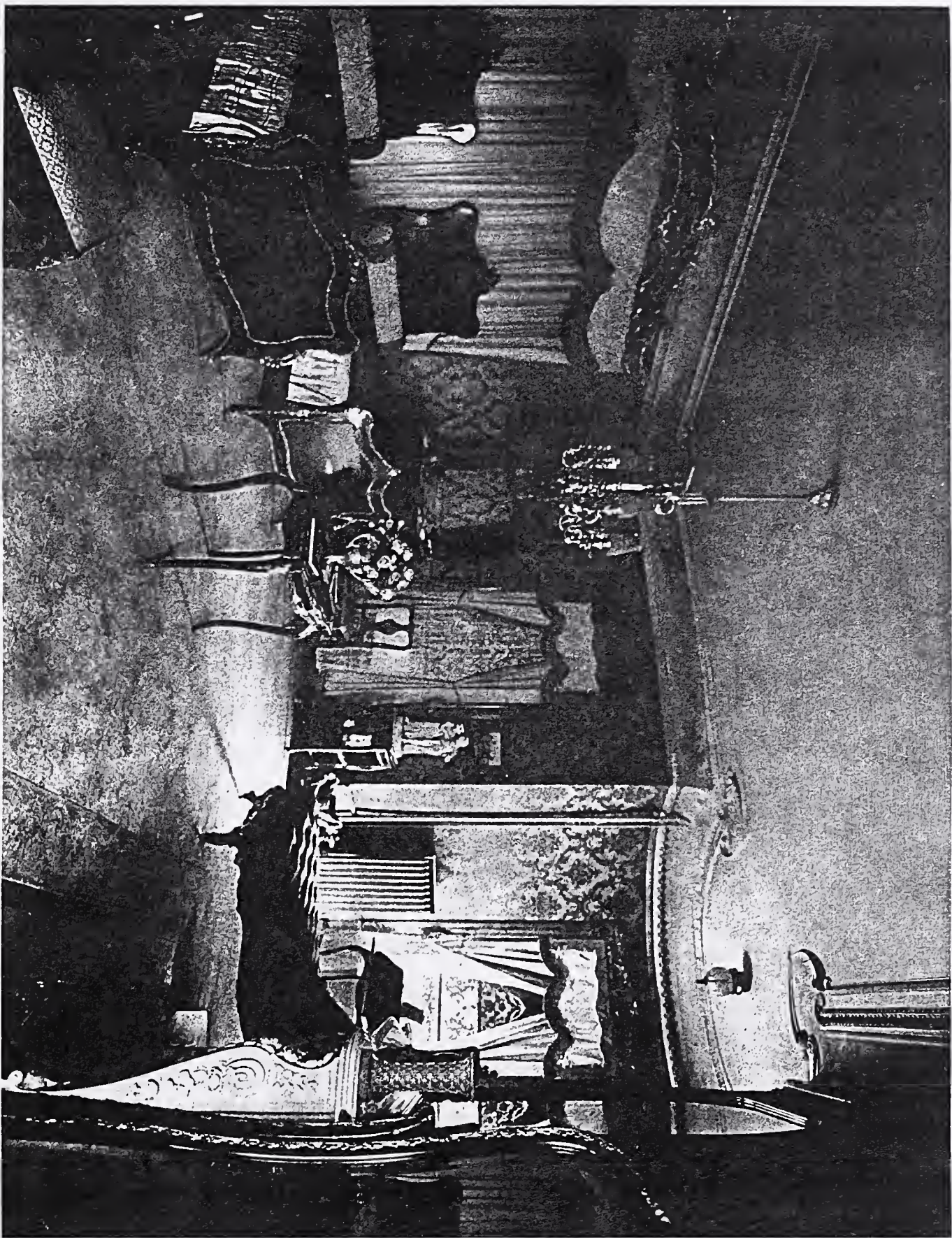
During the many years of residence in Fort Wayne, Mr. Bass showed a broad public spirit. He was one of the owners of the original street railway system, when the horse-drawn cars were employed. The Citizens' Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1871 to operate the system. On August 22, 1887, on the foreclosure of a mortgage for \$20,000 executed to Oliver P. Morgan and Edward P. Williams, the property rights and franchises were sold to Mr. Bass and Stephen B. Bond, representing the Fort Wayne Street Railway Company, which was brought into existence to acquire the property. The system then consisted of about two miles of single track on Calhoun to Hanna Street; the cars were operated at intervals of twenty minutes. Associated with Mr. Bass and Mr. Bond in this undertaking were Jesse L. Williams and Charles D. Bond. These men were the owners of large tracts of land south of the Pennsylvania tracks and east of Calhoun Street, and the extension of the line served in the early development of that outlying district. This company owned the street railway lines until August, 1892, when a reorganized company converted the property into an electrically-propelled system. For many years Mr. Bass was one of the chief stockholders of the First National Bank of Fort Wayne. During thirty years he held the office of president and resigned on January 9, 1917. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Old National Bank and of the Hamilton National Bank. The latter was merged with the First National Bank on April 7, 1917. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank.







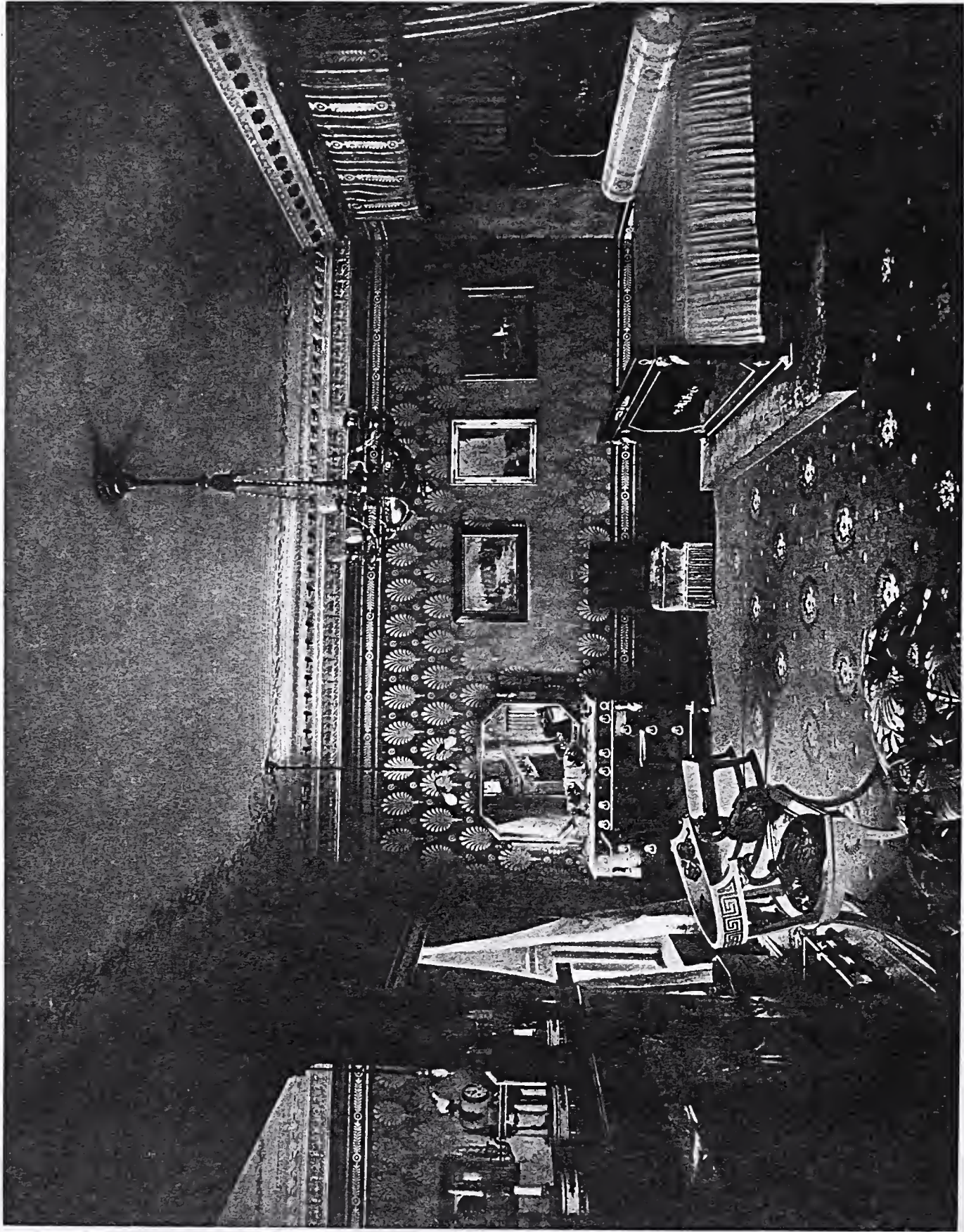
*Louis 14<sup>th</sup> Bedroom*



*Louis 16th Bedroom*







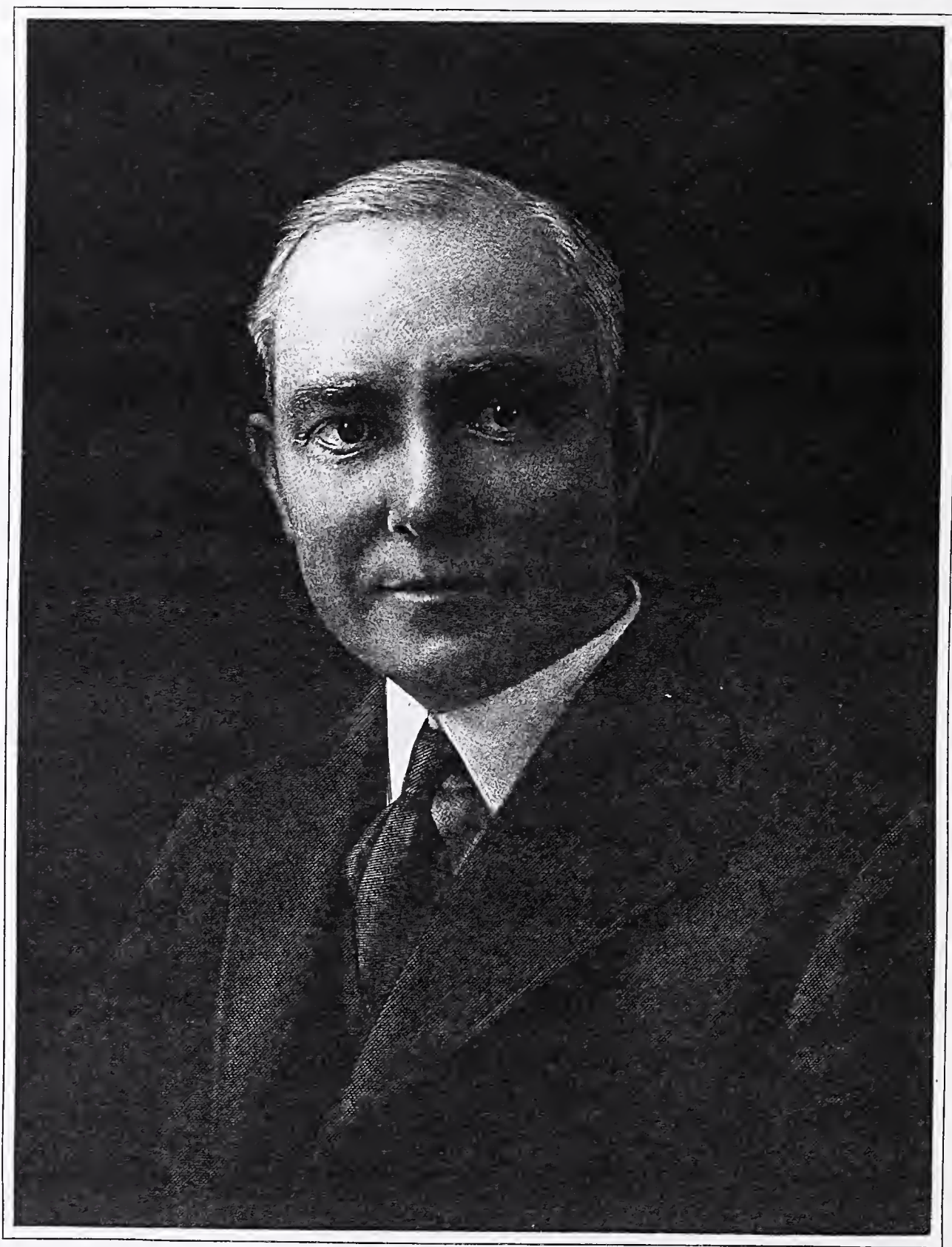
*Napoleon's Period Bedroom*

The beautiful suburban home of Mr. Bass, known as "Brookside," is the most widely known in Fort Wayne and vicinity. In the midst of a large park of 300 acres, with broad areas of artificial lake, the mansion has a most beautiful setting. Here Mr. Bass maintained a deer and buffalo park and conducted a large dairy and stock farm. To the breeding of Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle, Mr. Bass devoted much attention during the past quarter of a century. Direct importations were made from Europe. Upon this farm are to be found some of the finest specimens of live stock in the world. Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, in 1904, are noteworthy as receiving many first prizes. In various portions of Allen County, Mr. Bass owned 15,000 acres of land, while his land holdings in other parts of Indiana and in other States are extensive.

Mr. Bass gave his support to the principles of the Democratic party. In 1888 he was chosen as a delegate from Indiana to the National Convention of his party and was nominated as presidential elector in that year. He was prominent in Masonic affairs of Indiana and had been honored with the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite.







G. Leslie



*Laura G. (Bass) Leslie.*







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*John H. Bass, Jr.*

John H. Bass married Laura H. Lightfoot, born in Covington, Kentucky, daughter of Judge George Colvin and Malinda (Holton) Lightfoot. (See Lightfoot IX.) Two children were born to John H. and Laura H. (Lightfoot) Bass:

1. Laura Grace, married Dr. Gaylord M. Leslie, president and treasurer of the Bass Foundry and Machine Works. Dr. and Mrs. Leslie are the parents of five children: Mary Laura and Linda Adelaide, students at Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin; John Bass, a student at Howe Military School, Howe, Indiana; Grace Charlotte, and Gaylord Franklin, both students in Fort Wayne public school. Mrs. Leslie and her family reside at the Bass family home "Brookside" with Mrs. Bass.
2. John H., born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 27, 1880, died in the city of his birth, August 7, 1901, just on the threshold of a career.







*Mary Laura Leslie*



*Linda A. Leslie*







*John Bass Leslie.*



*Grace C. Leslie*







*Gaylard F Leslie*

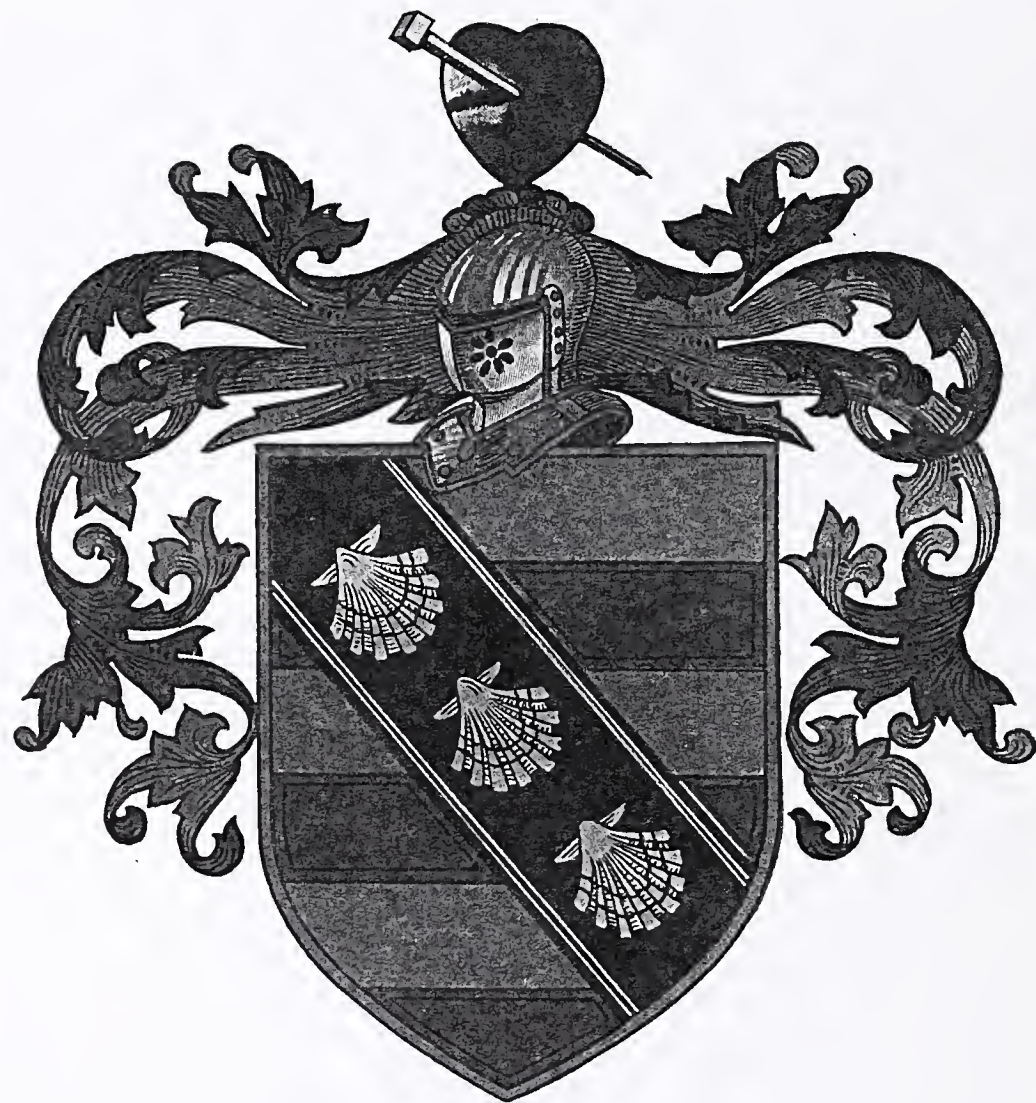
Mrs. Bass is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her husband.

After lying in state in Scottish Rite Cathedral, where the body of John H. Bass was viewed by many people, burial was made in Lindenwood Cemetery after services at the home, and the gates of the family mausoleum closed upon a man whom Fort Wayne should always hold in grateful remembrance. He won success and fortune for himself, but he brought great good to his city, and his years, eighty-seven, were well spent.









Lightfoot

### LIGHTFOOT ARMS

*Arms*—Barry of six or and gules, on a bend sable three escallops argent.

*Crest*—A human heart pierced with a passion nail in bend.



## Lightfoot



THE name Lightfoot is supposed to have been derived from agility in running, in old Sagas and chronicles endurance and speed in running is spoken of as a great accomplishment, and we find that for a long time runners were employed as messengers rather than horsemen, the reason being that in certain countries, as England and Ireland, the country was too heavily wooded and swampy for horses to make any speed except on the all too few roads and highways. The name Lightfoot is found as early as 1273 in the person of William Lightfoot, and from that date down to the present day the Lightfoot family has been distinguished in England and in America for religious, social and statesmanlike qualities. The arms emblazoned above were taken from the tombstone of Philip Lightfoot at Sandy Point, Charles City County, Virginia.



The family of present interest was the famous Virginian Lightfoots, who are of English origin, coming originally from County Kent, and later of Northampton, England. After this family settled in America they frequently intermarried with the Lee family, and they were related to the celebrated Dr. John Lightfoot, son of the vicar of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, who worked with Brian Walton on the Polyglot Bible. Francis Lightfoot Lee was a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Virginia. In its Virginia home the family of Lightfoot became allied in marriage with notable families of the Old Dominion, including Armistead, Howell, and Lewis.



## I

REV. RICHARD LIGHTFOOT was of Northampton, England, and was born in 1563, and died in Northampton, England, in 1625; his will was proved December 5, of that year. He was rector of Stoke Bruian Parish for twenty-four years. The parish register says: "He was installed April 27, 1601, and was buried here November 28, 1625." There is a small brass plate having the figure of a priest kneeling before an altar. This plate bears the lightfoot arms and the following description:

"Richardi Lightfoot Hujus Eccl'ie per XXIII Annos Rectoris Evangelii Preconis, J. L. Filius et Haeres Suus Posuit. Pascentem Exemplo Populos Verboq. Ciboq.

"Mors Subgressa Levi Est Non Inopina Pede Vita Brevis, Nam Longa Fuit Meditatio Mortis. Sic Alios Docuit Vivere Seq. Mori.

"Obiit Anno { Dni 1625;  
Aet. Suae 63."



This may be rendered as follows:

"This tomb was placed here to the memory of Richard Lightfoot, minister of the gospel and rector of this church for twenty-three years, by J. L., his son and heir. Death quietly and unexpectedly overtook him while feeding his flock by word and deed. His life was short for it was a long meditation on death. Thus he taught others to live and himself to die. He died in the year of our Lord 1625, age 63 years." He married Jane Jones, and had the following children:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. Richard, born in 1608.
3. Rose, married Robert Kingston.
4. Sarah, married Leonard Dare.
5. Jane, married William Asbie.



## II

HON. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, son of Rev. Richard and Jane (Jones) Lightfoot, was born in the Parish of Stoke Bruian, Northampton, in 1598, and died in London, England, in 1647-48. He matriculated at Lincoln College, May 5, 1615, aged seventeen years, and later was a student of Gray's Inn (June 30, 1617). He was a barrister of Gray's Inn, Middlesex. His will begins: "John Lightfoot, P. G. C. Fairfax 32, Somerset House, London." He was an extensive landholder and left a considerable amount of property to his mother, who survived him, his wife's family, his sisters, and brothers, and his own large family. To each of his sons he left a "Ringe or Seale," with other property. His books and manuscript he ordered to be sold and the money to be divided among his children. He married Elizabeth Phillips. Children:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. Francis, of England.
3. George, of England.
4. Edmund, of England.
5. William, of England.
6. Robert, of England.
7. Mary, of England.
8. Hon. Philip, who emigrated to America.
9. Anne, of England.
10. Jane, of England.
11. Richard, of England.
12. Rebecca, of England.
13. Elizabeth, of England.



## III

COLONEL JOHN LIGHTFOOT, son of Hon. John and Elizabeth (Phillips) Lightfoot, was born in Middlesex County, England, and died in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1707. He emigrated to America in 1670 with his brother, Philip, settling in Gloucester County, Virginia. On June 10, 1670, he had the King's grant as auditor-general of Virginia to take the place of Thomas Stegge, who had died. He visited England, since in 1692 it was said that he had "lately come into the country." He was councillor for the Colony in James and York rivers. In 1701 he voted with other members of the Council for the recall of Nicholson. He was a slave owner, as baptisms of slaves belonging to him are recorded in St. Peter's Parish register, New Kent County, Virginia. The same register has "Colonel John Lightfoot, Esquire, obiit XXVIII, died Maii Circa Undecem—and anno Dom, 1707." A list of names of those worthy persons "whose services and sufferings by the late Rebel Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., and his party have been reported as most signal and eminent and particularly of such whose approved loyaltie, constancy and courage hath rendered them most deserving of his Majesties Royall Remark," names: "Mr. Philip Lightfoote, a great loser and sufferer in estate and person, being both plundered and imprisoned by the Rebels."



Colonel John Lightfoot married (first), in 1681, Anne Goodrich, daughter of Thomas Goodrich. (See Goodrich II.) Children:

1. *Goodrich*, of whom further.
2. Sherwood.
3. Thomas.
4. Alice.

#### IV

COLONEL GOODRICH LIGHTFOOT, son of Colonel John and Anne (Goodrich) Lightfoot, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, about 1682-83, and died in Orange County (later Culpeper), in 1738. He was the ancestor of the Culpeper branch of this family, the family of Philip Lightfoot having settled in an estate at Sandy Point, Charles City County, Virginia. It is here that the mortal remains of Philip Lightfoot, brother to



John Lightfoot can be found. The tomb is decorated with the Lightfoot arms. This branch was also distinguished in politics and in war, and this estate at Sandy Point was noted for its art treasures and air of culture. Many of the treasures were stolen by the British during the Revolution, and more were scattered. The precious silver bore the Lightfoot arms, and some of these with jewels and portraits are treasured by various members of the family. Colonel Goodrich Lightfoot, of Culpeper County, Virginia, was in 1724 a member of the vestry of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, when that parish and county embraced what was afterwards St. Mark's Parish and Culpeper County. At the organization of St. Mark's Parish he was chosen a member of the first vestry (1731) and served until his death in 1738. He married Mary ———. Children:

1. Anne.
2. John.
3. Goodrich, vestryman of St. Mark's, 1741-1771.
4. Mary.
5. *William*, of whom further.
6. Elizabeth.



## V

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, son of Colonel Goodrich and Mary Lightfoot, was a vestryman of St. Mark's Parish from 1752 to 1758, when he moved to the parish of Bromfield, Culpeper County. He married and had children:

1. Goodrich, born in Culpeper County, Virginia, about 1765; married Martha Fry, who was born about 1769.
  2. Major Philip, born in Culpeper County, Virginia; married Margaret Fry.
  3. Walker, born in Culpeper County, Virginia.
  4. *John B.*, of whom further.
- Possibly other children.



## VI

JOHN B. LIGHTFOOT, son of William Lightfoot, was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia; he emigrated to Kentucky with his family in 1793, settling first in Mason, later in Pendleton County. In the last-named county he taught what was probably the first school. He married and had children, among them being *William L.*, of whom further.

## VII

WILLIAM L. LIGHTFOOT, son of John B. Lightfoot, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky with his father in 1793; in 1833-43 he removed to Rush County, Indiana, where he lived until a few years before his death. He married Leannah Colvin, daughter of John Colvin, of Culpeper County. They had thirteen children, among them being:

1. *George Colvin*, of whom further.
2. Armistead.
3. Richard.
4. Goodrich.
5. Philip.
6. William.
7. John.

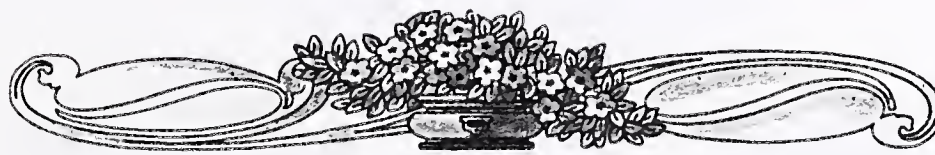


## VIII

JUDGE GEORGE COLVIN LIGHTFOOT, son of William L. and Leannah (Colvin) Lightfoot, was born January 15, 1804, in Pendleton County, Kentucky. He married Malinda Holton, and they were the parents of *Laura H.*, of whom further.

## IX

LAURA H. LIGHTFOOT, daughter of Judge George Colvin and Malinda (Holton) Lightfoot, was born in Covington, Kentucky, and married John H. Bass. (See Bass III.)









Holt



Colvin



Goodrich



Armistead



Howell



Lewis

HOLTON.

*Arms*—Azure, on a bend or three eagles displayed gules.

*Crest*—A map proper.

COLVIN.

*Arms*—Argent, a cross moline gules on a canton azure a trefoil slipped or.

*Crest*—A hind's head couped argent charged with a trefoil slipped vert.

*Motto*—*In hoc signo vinces.*

GOODRICH.

*Arms*—Or, two lions passant between ten crosses-crosslet sable.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant couped argent, holding in the dexter paw a cross-crosslet or.

*Motto*—*Dilat servata fides.* (Tried fidelity enriches.)

ARMISTEAD.

*Arms*—Or, a chevron between three points of spears sable tasseled in the middle.

*Crest*—A dexter arm in armor embowed proper holding the butt end of a broken spear or.

*Motto*—*Suivcz raison.*

HOWELL.

*Arms*—Argent, two lions conjoined with one head rampant guardant per pale gules and sable.

LEWIS.

*Arms*—Argent a dragon's head and neck erased vert, holding in the mouth a bloody hand proper.

*Crest*—A dragon's head and neck erased vert.

*Motto*—*Omne solum forti patria est.*



## Goodrich



**W**HEN Goodrich, like most other family names, was subjected to a variety of changes and modifications, all of its forms retained in part at least their original Teutonic and Saxon signification. It is certain that Goodrich was originally Godric, from which came Godricus, Godryhe, Goodryhe, Guthrich, Guthridge, Gothridge, Godridge, Goodridge and Goodrich. The Saxon word God is the root of the name, and has the same meaning as the Gothic word Guth, and the Danish gud. In Anglo-Saxon the words god and good are written just the same; and as the word good was used not only to signify Deity, but rule or ruler, it probably had the latter meaning when applied to persons, and though the name was spelled Godric, Goodrich, Guitrick, Goodridge, or otherwise, if the primary word God, Good, or Guth were retained the meaning was the same. Whether the suffix ric, rick, or rich really meant rich, or had the same meaning as when added to Bishop, as Bishop(ric), signifying dominion or rule over a district is not entirely certain.



The Goodrich tribe or family evidently existed in Great Britain at a very early period, but when or at what place it first appeared is lost in the obscurity of the past.

One of the earliest evidences of their existence is found in the ruins of Goodrich Castle in Hertfordshire, which was built about 1066 or before. It is shown by the Domesday Book that the landholders of the Goodrich family were then numerous. Freeman in his "History of Norman Conquest, 1066," makes repeated mention of a Godric of great importance who fell at Sanlac in the battle of Hastings. He was sheriff of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. During the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, Thomas Goodrich was Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Thus it can be seen that the name of Goodrich is an ancient and honorable one.



## I

THOMAS GOODRICH was born in England, and died in Essex County, Virginia, before April 3, 1679. He came to America in 1653, along with his wife Anne, being brought over by Peter Sixton. He served as a major in the Militia of Rappahannock County, Virginia, in 1656. He married Anne, surname unknown. Children:

1. Benjamin.
2. Joseph.
3. Charles.
4. Peter.
5. *Anne*, of whom further.
6. Katherine.



## II

ANNE GOODRICH, daughter of Thomas and Anne Goodrich, married, in 1681, John Lightfoot, son of John Lightfoot, of Northampton County, England. (See Lightfoot III.)

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GOODRICH: Goodrich Genealogy. Virginia County Records.









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